Please replace the paragraph at page 5, line 21 to pg. 6 line 8 with the following paragraph:

Figure 1 is a section view of a cement shoe assembly 100 of the present invention. The assembly 100 is typically disposed at the end of a string of tubulars that is run into a well and cemented therein to isolate the wellbore from the formation therearound. The assembly 100 is preferably connected to a tubular 101 by a threaded connection 102 formed therebetween. The cement shoe assembly 100 includes a housing 110 and a drillable shoe portion 120 disposed within the housing. The drillable shoe portion 120 includes a longitudinal bore 123 extending through the center of the cement shoe and providing a fluid path for cement and well fluids. At an upper end, the bore 123 communicates with the tubular 101. Therebelow, a biased, one way valve 150 is disposed in the bore 123 permitting fluid to enter from the well surface but preventing well fluids from passing from the wellbore into tubular 101. In the embodiment shown, a spring 151 biases the valve 150 in a closed position. Adjacent valve 150, an annular area 121 defined between the bore and the housing 110 is filled with concrete to stabilize the bore 123. The housing 110 surrounding the concrete is equipped with upsets 152 to hold the concrete in place and prevent axial movement thereof. Lining the bore 123 between the valve 150 and a conical nose portion 130 is a tubular member 131. Adjacent the tubular member 131, an annular area 132 between the tubular member and the housing 110 is filled with sand or some other aggregate. The purpose of the sand is to support the tubular member 131 in the center of the bore 123 and to prevent migration of cement from the bore 123 to the well of the housing 110 through pressure equalization ports 139 formed in tubular member 131.

Please replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 9-23 with the following paragraph:

At a lower end of the assembly 100 is conical nose portion 130. The conical nose portion serves to direct fluid into and out of the assembly 100. Additionally, the offset, conical shape of the nose portion 130 aids in run-in of the assembly by facilitating the passage of the assembly 100 through the borehole. The construction and the shape of nose portion 130 is illustrated in detail in Figure 2, an enlarged, section view thereof. At an upper end 136 the nose portion fits into housing 110 and

is attached thereto with a threaded connection 134. A central bore 143 of the nose portion 130 is aligned with longitudinal bore 123 of the shoe portion 120. The nose portion 130 also includes at least one side port 133 for the passage of cement from the longitudinal bore 123 to the borehole (not shown). The nose portion 130 is constructed of drillable material having wear resistant, drillable characteristics. Fiberglass or some other composite material is typically used to form the conical nose portion 130. Located at an outer edge of the nose portion 130, at a point where the nose portion meets the edge of the housing 110, is a groove 171 formed around the perimeter nose portion. The groove 171 is constructed and arranged to ensure that the lower nose portion 135 falls away from the housing 110 as the shoe portion 120 and the upper nose portion 136 is drilled in the wellbore as will be described herein.

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, line 28 to pg. 9 line 17 with the following paragraph:

The expansion tool 400 operates with pressurized fluid supplied through run-in string 406. The expansion tool 400 includes a body 402 which is hollow and generally tubular with a connector 404 for connection to the run-in string 406. The body 402 includes at least two recesses 414 to hold a respective roller 416. Each of the mutually identical rollers 416 is near-cylindrical and slightly barreled. Each of the rollers 416 is mounted by means of a bearing (not shown) at each end of the respective roller for rotation about a respective rotation axis which is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the expansion tool 400 and radially offset therefrom. The inner end of a piston (not shown) is exposed to the pressure of fluid within the hollow core of the tool 400 and the pistons serve to actuate or urge the rollers 416 against the inside wall of a tubular therearound. In Figure 4, the expansion tool 400 is shown in an actuated position and is expanding the diameter of a tubular into a bore defined by the larger inside diameter area 160 of housing 110. Typically, the expansion tool 400 rotates as the rollers are actuated and the tool is urged upwards in the wellbore. In this manner, the expansion tool can be used to enlarge the diameter of a tubular circumferentially to a uniform size and to a predetermined length in the wellbore. Figure 5 illustrates a completed connection between the enlarged diameter area 160 of housing 110 and the tubular 420. As illustrated, the inside and outside diameter of the tubular 420 has been increased as the tubular is expanded past its elastic limits.